

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) April 13, 1838.

[NO. 393.

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher,

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
one month.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
month.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are
paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisement inserted at One Dollar per
line for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each
subsequent. Court advertisements and Sheriff's
advertisements charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduc-
tion of 25 per cent. will be made from the regu-
lar price, for advertisements by the year.

Agree.—Major R. M. Oecherl is appointed to receive
and pay for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL	SUN	MOON'S PHASES.	MAY
1838.	15 24 5 96	For April, 1838.	
Friday.	5 23 6 27	n. n. n.	
Saturday.	5 21 6 29	First 1 4 17 aftn.	
Sunday.	5 20 6 30	Full 2 6 50 evng.	
Monday.	5 21 6 31	Last 17 10 14 morn.	
Tuesday.	5 20 6 32	New 24 1 45 morn.	
Wednesday.	5 27 6 33		
Thursday.	5 27 6 33		

Great Bargains,
AT AUCTION.

WE subscriber will sell at Auction, the
Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of
DRY GOODS, Hardware,
Books, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Tuesday of the next County Court, the
1st inst. Terms made known on day of
sale.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

194

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, ex-
ecuted to me by James R. Neely, for
sums therem mentioned, I shall on the
1st of this inst., at the house of said Neely
in the town of Charlotte, expose to pub-
lic sale the following property, viz:

Three Valuable Negroes.

negro man named George, about 40 years
ago, a negro woman named Rosella, about
years of age and her child, and a negro
named Lydia, about 16 or 17 years of
age and her child.

Oak Cow and Calf,

—ALSO—

The Household and Kitchen Furniture,
now in the possession of said Neely. Terms
to be known on the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.

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P. S. Positive Sale.

**New Charleston
Spring & Summer GOODS.**



WE are now opening
a new stock of

Spring & Summer

Goods,

we will sell low for **CASH** or to punctual
payers; and all we ask of our friends and
customers, that have a Southern feeling,
is to call and examine for themselves.

We, regardless of consequences, our Goods
equal in quality and lowness of price
New York and Philadelphia Goods, so
we have no doubt the true patriotic feel-

of the South will give the Southern

the preference at the same price; al-

though we believe, that owing to the high

of exchange, expense, &c. our Goods

much the cheapest. We have a full

list, please call and see.

Cotton, Feathers, and raw

whidbys taken as equal to CASH,

all other kinds of **Country Pro-**

duce taken.

Business done under the firm of

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

192

N. B. Our old books must be closed up

the 1st day of March, by Cash or Note.

will give them my personal attention.

J. M. MORRISON.

193

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Franklin Gold

Mining Company, are hereby notified
to meet in person, or by proxy, at the
Bank Place, in the county of Mecklen-

burg, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th of May

next, for the purpose of electing Directors

for the ensuing year, and transacting such

business as may come before them.

W. M. DAVIDSON.

193

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193

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order made by the

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at

January Session, 1838, I will expose to

sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in

Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next

a valuable negro boy by the name of GEORGE

who has been captured in the Jail of this

County since the 8th December, 1836.

J. McCLATCHY, Sheriff.

194

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.



**Speech of Mr. Clay,
ON THE SUB TREASURY BILL.**

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 19, 1838.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have fulfilled my promise, Mr. President, to sustain the first four propositions with which I sent out. I now proceed to the fifth proposition:

5. That the bill under consideration is intended to execute Mr. Van Buren's pledge, to complete and perfect the principles, plan, and policy, of the past administration, by establishing, upon the ruins of the late Bank of the United States and the State Banks, a Government bank, to be managed and controlled by the Treasury Department acting under the commands of the President of the United States.

The first impression made by the persons of the bill is the prodigal and boundless discretion which it grants to the Secretary of the Treasury, irreconcileable with the genius of our free institutions, and contrary to the former cautious practice of the Government. As originally reported, he was authorized by the bill to allow any number of clerks he thought proper in the various receivers general, and to fix their salaries. It will be borne in mind, that this is the more anomalous, of a system; and it cannot be doubted that, if put into operation, the number of receivers general and other depositaries of public money would be indefinitely multiplied. He is allowed to appoint as many examiners of the public money, and to fix their salaries as he pleases; he is allowed to erect at pleasure costly buildings; there is no estimate for any thing; and all who are conversant with the operations of the executive branch of the Government know the value and importance of previous estimates. There is no other check upon wasteful expenditure but previous estimates; and that was a point always particularly insisted upon by Mr. Jefferson. The Senate will recollect that, a few days ago, when the salary of the receiver general at New York was fixed, the chairman of the Committee of Finance rose in his place and stated that it was suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury that it should be placed at \$3,000; and the blank was accordingly filled. There was no statement of the nature or extent of the duties to be performed, of the time that he would be occupied, of the extent of his responsibility, or the expense of living at the several points where they were to be located; nothing but the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that was deemed sufficient by a majority. There is no limit upon the appropriation which is made to carry into effect the bill, contrary to all former usage, which invariably prescribed a sum not to be exceeded.

For a more extended statement, see his Geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129-30. Space will not permit us to add the very interesting remarks of this gentleman; but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to merit patronage by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visitors. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 24, 1838. 299

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,

Sulphate of Lime,

Sulphate of Magnesia,

Muriate of Lime.

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JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 24, 1838. 299

NOTICE.

A NY person in Charlotte having in their possession Books belonging to Nat. W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliver them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER,

April 2, 1838.

List of Letters

R EMAINING in the Office at Charlotte,
on the 1st of April, 1838.

A.—R. W. Alexander, Marg't. V. Alexander,
Almon Alexander, Cyrus Alexander.

B.—Jos. Bigham, Wm. Byrum, Zedock Baker,
2. Wm. J. Basson, Mrs. Levecia F. Brown, Thos. O.
Black.

C.—Henry Cochran, Solomon or Phebe Coover,
David Chambers, Jno. S. Cheek, Daniel Cozens,
S. H. Church, And. Clark, James L. Catchcart,
Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell.

D.—Alex. Davis, Thos. Dunn, T. W. Duffield,
J. Davis, J. S. Davis, 2.

E.—Rev. David Emerson, 2, S. H. Elliott, Caleb
E. Franklin Eason, 2, Thos. C. Emerson.

F.—Wm. Finn, 2, Sam'l. Flanagan.

G.—Mrs. Rebecca Guffo, Maxwell Gibony,
L. T. Gash & Co., Willie Gray, Wm. Grubble, Dr.
J. F. Gilmer, Henry Gundry, Dr. W. Gates.

H.—James A. Houston, Jno. Henderson, Thos.
Henry 2. Miss Martha L. Henderson, A. S. Hough,
Wm. D. Henderson, Alex. Howell, Richard Hick-
man, Sarah Hippworth, Catharine Hodge, Taylor
Huchinson, David Henderson, A. F. Harrison,
Jane Henderson.

J.—Jno. Johnson, Amison Jillet, And. Jones, 2.
L.—H. M. Lee, J. B. Lynch, 2, Jas. J. Lawing,
Felix Long, M. H. Lemmond, Mrs. Mars Lem-
mond, Louis Laynard.

M.—Wm. McLellan, Wm. Maxwell, Robt.
McGowen, Jas. Miller, Jas. H. McInnis, Marshall
McKevitt, James McClure, Mrs. Nancy McClure,
Miss Marg't. Mayo.

N.—Wm. Neely.

O.—Silas Orr, Capt. C. J. Orrill, Wm. Owen,
P.—Capt. Jno. Peart, 2, Wm. N. Parks Ebenezer
Paul, Peck, Welford & Co., Wm. Phillips, Esq.
Paul, Capt. Jno. W. Phillips.

R.—Catharine Rice, Upton Rodden, 2, Levy
Russ, 2, James Robinson, 2, Mrs. Abigail Rudisill,
Thos. Russell, Andromia Robinson.

S.—Moses Swann, Wm. J. Saunderson, Burton
Smith, Henry Steel, Wm. Simpson, James Snider,
Secretary of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, Moses Stand-
ford, Hendrix Steel, Miss Martha Stephen, Jas.
Stephens.

T.—Wm. A. Todd, Jno. Thompson, Miss Ade-
lia Thompson, Mrs. Amelia Turton, James L.
Taylor.

W.—Adam Wagner, B. N. C. Warrick, Jas.
Witherspoon, C. D. Wallace, James Wallace, 3, H.
I. Wilson, Mathew A. Wallace, Noah Wall, David
Walther, J. C. Wilson.

Y.—Wm. Youndell, A. A. Youngs.

117 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Wanted.

A SUPPLY of young CATTLE, for
which the cash will be paid, if de-
ferred at Thos. Goodliffe's house, four miles
from Charlotte, on the

and the whole system, during the forty years of
the war, went and went? And as the two
families had been the chief supporters of the
Confederacy, and were the chief losers by it,

However, I have considered this very project as it is, according to Justice, nature and character, and what it must inevitably become. I have not examined it as it is now, but as its friends would represent it to be. They hold the fact that it is a simple contribution to national, to long and to distant, the public treasury. In that view of it, over 17 million dollars of public and military resources, the property of responsible corporations, rather than the Government of particular individuals. It has been agreed, during the course of this debate, that the amount which has been lost by the delamination of individuals has exceeded three or four times the amount of all that has been lost by the local banks, although the sum considered to be the size of individuals have not been probably one-tenth part of the amount that has been in the custody of the local banks. And we all know that, during the forty years of the existence of the Bank of the United States, not one cent was lost at the public expense.

I have been anxious, Mr. President, to know whence this idea of reserve general was derived. It has always supposed to have been borrowed from France. It required all the power of that most astute and wary man that ever lived, Napoleon Bonaparte, when he was in his meridian grandeur, to dislodge the French general and to substitute in their place the reserve general. The new system requires, I think I have heard it stated, something like 160,000 employees to have it executed. And notwithstanding the meanness of the initial provision of this new project, I have no doubt that ultimately we shall have to employ a number of persons approximating to that which is retained in France. That will undoubtedly be the case, whenever we shall revive the system of

internal taxation. In France, what entitled them to the system was, that Napoleon first, and then the Bourbons afterwards, was pleased with the immense patronage which it gave them. They liked to have 100,000 dependants to add strength to the throne, which had been constituted or reconstituted. I thought, however, that the learned chairman of the Committee of Finance must have had some other besides the French model for his revenues general; and, accordingly, upon looking into Smith's history of his own State, I found that, when it was yet a colony, some century and a half ago, and when its present noble capital still retained the name of New Amsterdam, the historian says: "Among the principal laws enacted at this session, we may mention that for establishing the revenue, which was drawn into precedent.—The sum raised by it were payable into the hands of receivers general, and issued by the Governor's warrant. By this means the Governor became for a moment independent of the people, and hence we find frequent instances of the Assembly contending with him for the discharge of debts to private persons, contracted on the faith of the Government." The then Governor of the colony was a man of great violence of temper, and arbitrary in his conduct. How the Sub-Treasury system of that day operated, the same historian informs us in a subsequent part of his work. "The revenue," he says, "established the last year, was at this session continued five years longer than was originally intended. This was rendering the Governor independent of the people. For, at that day, the Assembly had no treasure, but the amount of all taxes went, of course, into the hands of the receiver general, who was appointed by the Crown. Out of this fund, moneys were only remitted by the Governor's warrant, so that every officer in the Government, from Mr. Heathcote, who drew annually five per cent. of the revenue, as auditor general, down to the moment servant of the public, became dependent, solely on the Governor—And hence we find the House, at the close of every session, humbly addressing their Excellency for the trifling wages of their own clerk." And, Mr. President, if this measure should unhappily pass, the day may come when the Senate of the United States will have humbly to implore some future President of the United States to grant it money to pay the wages of its own sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper.

Who, Mr. President, are the most courageous of those who perseveringly press this bill upon Congress and the American People?—Its drawer in the distinguished gentleman in the white house but far off; its endorser in the distinguished Senate from South Carolina, here present. What the drawer thinks of the endorser, his cautious reserve and stolid mosity prevent us from knowing; but the frankness of the endorser has not left us in the same ignorance with respect to his opinion of the drawer. He has often expressed it upon the floor of the Senate. On an occasion not very distant, denying to him any of the noble qualities of the royal boar of the forest, he attributed to him those which belong to the most crafty, most skulking, and one of the meanest of the quadruped tribe. Mr. President, it is due to myself to say that I do not altogether share with the Senator from South Carolina in this opinion of the President of the United States. I have always found him, in his manner and deportment, civil, courteous, and gentlemanly; and he deserves, in the noble mansion which he now occupies, our worthy the residence of the Chief Magistrate of a great People, a general and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of more than twenty years' duration has inspired me with a respect for the man, although, I regret to say, I detest the

The eloquent Senator from South Carolina has intimated that the course of my friends and myself in opposing this bill, was unpatriotic, and that we ought to have followed in his lead; and, in a late letter of his, he has spoken of his alliance, with us and of his motives for quitting it. I cannot admit the justice of his reproach. We waited, if indeed, there were any alliance in the case, to restrain the enormous expansion of Executive power; to arrest the progress of corruption; to rebuke usurpation; and to drive the Goths and Vandals from the capital; to expel Bremen and his hordes from Rome, when he threw his sword into the anvil, to augment the ransom demanded from the minister of the world, showed his preference for gold; that he was a hard-money chafin. It was by the much more valuable metal of iron that he was driven, from her gates. And how often have we witnessed the Senator from South Carolina, with woful countenance, and in doleful strains, pouring forth touching and mournful eloquence on the decayancy of the times, and the downward tendency of the republic? Day after day, in the Senate, have we seen the displays of his lofty and unimpeached eloquence. Although I have shared largely with the Senator in his apprehensions for the purity of our institutions, and the permanency of civil liberty, disposed always to look at the brighter side of human affairs, I was sometimes inclined to hope that the vivid imagination of the Senator had depicted the dangers by which we were surrounded in somewhat stronger colors than they justified. The arduous contest in which we were so long engaged was about to terminate for a glorious victory. The very object for which the alliance was formed was about to be accomplished. At this critical moment the Senator left us; he left us for the very purpose of preventing the success of the common cause. He took his master's hammer, and shot punch, and joined his master's crew.

other party. He went, however, first, and, dragging, as he himself commanded, the whole corps. He went, as his person was distinguished by commanding all by commanding his commanding resolution, military and above. The earliest instance recorded in history, within my recollection, of an ally drawing off his forces from the combined army, was that

of Achilles at the siege of Troy. He with few all his troops remained in the neighbourhood, in silence and dignified inactivity. But he did not join the Trojan forces, and when, during the progress of the siege, his faithful friend fell in battle, he raised his avenging arm, drove the Trojan hosts into the gates of Troy, and captured his vengeance by slaying Priam's noblest and dearest son, the fairest man in the immortal world. But Achilles had been wronged, or imagined himself wronged, in the person of the fair and beautiful Briseis. We did no wrong to the distinguished master from South Carolina. On the contrary we respected him, admired in his great and acknowledged ability, his unconquerable genius, his extensive experience, his supposed patriotism; above all, we admired in his stern and inflexible fidelity. Nevertheless, he left us, and joined our numerous opponents, distracting and disintegrating us. He left us, as he tells us in his Edgefield letter, because the victory which our common arms were about to achieve, was not to ensure to him and his party, but to his allies and their cause. I thought that, actuated by patriotism, (that sublimit of human virtue,) we had been contending together for our common Country, for her violated rights, her threatened liberties, her pristine constitution. Never did I suppose, that personal or party considerations entered into our views. Whether, if victory shall ever again be about to perch upon the standard of the spoiler party, (the denominations which the Master from South Carolina has so often given to his allies,) himself constrained, by the principles on which he has acted, to leave them, because it may not ensure to the benefit of himself and his party, I have to be adjusted to both themselves.

The speech of the Senator from South Carolina was plausible, ingenuous, abstract, metaphysical, and generalizing. It did not appear to me to be adapted to the income-and-business of human life. It was aerial, and not very high up in the air, Mr. President, either; not quite so high as Mr. Clayton was in his last estimation of his balloon. The Senator announced that there was a single alternative, and no escape from the one or the other branch of it. He stated that we must take the bill under consideration, or the substitute proposed by the Senator from Virginia. I do not concur in that statement of the case. There is another course embraced in another branch of the Senator's alternative; and that course is to do nothing; always the wisest, when you are not certain what you ought to do. Let us suppose that another branch of the alternative is accepted, and that nothing is done. What, then, would be the consequence?—There would be a restoration of the law of 1789, with all its cautious provisions and securities, provided by the wisdom of our ancestors, which has been so trampled upon by the late and present administration. By that law, establishing the Treasury Department, the treasure of the United States is to be received, kept, and disbursed, by the Treasurer, under a bond with ample security, under a large penalty fixed by law, and not left, as this bill leaves it, to the uncertain discretion of a Secretary of the Treasury. If, therefore, we were to do nothing, that law would be revoked; and the Treasurer would have the custody, as he ought to have, of the public money, and doubtless he would make special deposites of it in all instances with safe and sound State banks, as in some cases the Secretary of the Treasury is now obliged to do. Thus, we should have in operation that very special deposito system, so much desired by some gentlemen, by which the public money would remain separate and unmixed with the money of the banks. There is yet another course, unembraced by either branch of the alternative presented by the Senator from South Carolina; and that is to establish a bank of the United States, constituted according to the old and approved method of forming such an institution, tested and sanctioned by experience; a

then, used, and sanctioned by experience; a Bank of the United States which should blend public and private interests, and be subject to public and private control, united together in such manner as to prevent war and monetary shocks against all classes. — The Senator mistakes his own abandonment of that institution as cure. I know that the party in power has surrendered itself against the establishment of such a bank. — It is agreed, at the last extra session, the extraordinary and unprecedented resolution, that the people of the United States should not have such a bank, although it might be admitted that there was a very majority of them demanding it. But the day may come, and I trust is not distant, when the will of the people must prevail in the councils of their own Government; and when it does arrive a bank will be established.

The Senator from South Carolina reminds us that we denounced the pet bank system—and so we did, and so we do. — But does it therefore follow that, had as that system was, we must be driven into the acceptance of a system infinitely worse? — He tells us that the bill under consideration takes the public funds out of the hands of the Executive, and places them in the hands of the law. — It does no such thing. They are now with-out law, it is true, in the custody of the Executive; and the bill proposes by law to confirm them in that custody, and to convey new and enormous powers of control to the Executive over them.— Every custody of the public funds provided by the bill is a creature of the Executive, dependent upon his breath, and subject to the same breath for removal whenever the Executive, from caprice, desire.

removal, whenever the Executive, from caprice, from tyranny, or from party motives, shall choose to order it. What safety is there for the public money, if there were a hundred subordinate executive officers charged with its care, whilst the doctrine of the absolute unity of the whole executive power, promulgated by the last administration, and persisted in by this, remains unrevoked and unabated.

While the Senator from South Carolina professed to be the friend of State banks, he has attacked the whole banking system of the United States. He is their friend; he only thinks they are unconstitutional! Why? Because the coining power is possessed by the General Government, and that coining power, he argues, was intended to supply a currency of the precious metals; but the State banks do not use the precious metals, and withdraw them from circulation, and, therefore, are in conflict with the coining power. That power, according to my view of it, is nothing but a naked authority to stamp certain pieces of the precious metals, in fixed proportions of alloy and pure metal, prescribed by law, so that there exact value may be known. When that effect is performed, the power is *finished* species; the money passes out of the mint, and becomes the lawful property of those who legally acquire it. They may do with it as they please, throw it into the ocean, bury it in the earth, convert it to a crucible, without violating any law. When it has once left the vaults of the mint, the law-makers have nothing to do with it, but to protect it against those who attempt to deface or counterfeit, and subsequently to pass it as "lawful money." In the state in which the Senator supports banks to conflict with the coining power, foreign commerce, and especially the commerce with China, would be much more embarrassed. That is the great character of the precious metals, and that, therefore, cannot have constitutional power.

out of the country; banks retain them with it. The distinguished Senator in no country in the banks; he merely transmits injurious to the Senate and industry of the country. He likes them very well, but he nevertheless believed that they levy a tax of twenty-five millions annually on the industry of the country? Let us examine, therefore, how this enormous sum contributes

Mr. President, now this course has been adopted, no assessment is made, according to the argument of the Senator from South Carolina. He states that there is a mass of debt due from the community to the banks, amounting to \$475,000,000, the interest upon which, constituting a part of that sum of 25,000,000, bears the exemptionable tax. Now, this sum is not paid by the whole community, but only by those individuals who obtain discounts from the banks. They borrow money at six per cent. interest, and invest it in profitable adventures or otherwise employ it. They would not borrow it if they did not expect they could make profit by it; and the probability is that they do make profit by it. Indeed, therefore, of there being any loss in the operation, there is an actual gain to the community, by the excess of profit made beyond six per cent interest, which they pay. What are banks? They are mere organized agencies for the loan of money and the transaction of monetary business; regulated agencies, acting under the prescriptions of law, and subject to a responsibility, moral and legal, far transcending that under which any private capitalist operates. A number of persons, not choosing to lend out their money privately, associate together, bring their respective capitals into a common stock, which is enrolled and managed by the corporate government of a bank. If no association whatever had been formed, a large portion of this capital; a large portion therefore, of that very sum of \$475,000,000, would still exist, in the shape of private loans. The Senator from South Carolina might as well collect the aggregate amount of all the mortgages, bonds, and notes, which have been executed in the United States for loans, and assert that the interest paid upon the total sum constituted a tax levied upon

In the liquidation of the debt due to the banks from the community, and from the banks to the community, there would not be as much difficulty as the Senator seems to apprehend. From the mass of debts due to the banks are to be deducted, first, the amount of subscriptions which constitute the capitals; secondly, the amount of deposits in the credit of individuals in their custody; and, thirdly, the amount of their notes in circulation. How easily will these mutual debts neutralize each other! The same person, innumerable instances, will combine in himself the relations both of creditor and debtor.

The only general operation of banks beyond their discounts and deposits, which pervades the whole community, is that of furnishing a circulation of representative paper, beyond the amount of specie to redeem it in their vaults. And can it be doubted that this additional supply of money furnishes a powerful stimulus to industry and production, fully compensating any casual inconveniences, which, sometimes, though rarely, occur? Banks reduce the rate of interest, and repress legitimate usury. The salutary influence of banking operations is demonstrated in countries and sections of country where they prevail, when contrasted with those in which they are not found.—In the former, all is bustle, activity, general prosperity. The country is beautified and adorned by the noble works of internal improvement; the cities are filled with splendid edifices, and the wharves covered with the rich productions of our own or of foreign climates. In the latter, all is sluggishness, slothfulness, and inactivity. England, in modern times, illustrates the great advantages of banks, of credit, and of stimulated industry. Contrast her with Spain, destitute of all these advantages. In ancient times, Athens would present an image of full and active employment of all the energies of man, carried to the highest point of civilization, whilst her neighbor, Sparta, with her iron money, affords another of the boasted benefits of metallic circulation.

The Senator from South Carolina would do the

The Senator from South Carolina says—
no harm; but they are doomed by their highly injurious to the planting interest! According to him they inflate prices, and the poor planter sells his produce for hard money, and has to purchase his supplies at the same price produced by a paper medium. Now, I must dissent altogether from the Senator's statement of the case—England, the principal consumer of the planter, is quite as much, if not more, a paper country than ours. And the paper-money prices of the one country are neutralized by the paper-money prices of the other country. If the argument were true, that a paper-money country trades disadvantageously with a hard-money country, we ought to continue to employ a paper medium, to counterbalance the paper medium of England. And if we were to banish our paper, and substitute altogether a metallic currency, we should be exposed to the very inequality which his long invited upon. But there is nothing in that view of the matter which is presented by the Senator from South Carolina. If he asserts, prices were always inflated in this country, beyond their standard in England, the rate of Exchange would be constantly against us. An examination, however, into the actual state of exchange between the two countries, for a long series of years, convinces that it has generally been in our favor. In the direct trade between England and this country, I have no doubt, there is a large annual balance against us; but that balance is adjusted and liquidated by balances in our favor in other branches of our foreign trade, which have finally concentrated in England, at the great centre of the commercial world.

as the great centre of the commercial world.

Of all the interests and branches of industry in this country, none has profited more by the use and employment of credit and capital derived from banks and other sources, than the planting interest. It habitually employs a credit in all countries where plantation agriculture prevails. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, have almost sprung into existence, as it were, by magic; or, at least, have been vastly improved and extended, under the influences of the credit system. Lands, slaves, overseers, beasts of burden, and other supplies, have been constantly bought, and still continue to be purchased, upon credit; and bank agency is all essential to give the most beneficial operation to these credits. But the argument of the Senator from South Carolina, which I am combating, would not be correct, if it were true that we have inflated prices on this side of the Atlantic, without a corresponding inflation of prices on the other side; because the planter generally selling at home, and buying at home, the proceeds of his sale, whatever it may be, constitute the means by which he effects his purchases, and consequently neutralize each other. In what do we of the West receive payment for the immense quantity of live stock and other produce of our industry, which we annually sell to the South and Southwest, but that poor medium now so much derided and denounced? The Senator from South Carolina is very fond of the State banks; but, I suppose there is no legitimate currency except that of the Constitution. He considers that the power which the Government possesses to impose taxes restricts it, in their payment, to the receipt of the precious metals. But the Constitution does not say so. The power is given in broad and comprehensive terms; and the Government is left to liberally to collect taxes, whenever, wherever, or however, they may be the convenience of the men. It can collect them. It is

the power of Government to move
the people to be thrown back into a state of
slavery? The Senator asks if taxes could be levied
and collected in tobacco, in cotton, and other
commodities? Undoubtedly they could, if the
necessity existed for such unconstitutional measures.
Such a case of necessity did exist in the
day of Virginia, and other masters, prior to
a Revolution, and taxes were accordingly levied
on tobacco or other commodities, as well-spared,
as at this day, compose a part of the revenue of
more than one State.

The argument, then, of the Senator against the right of the Government to receive bank notes is a symptom of public dumb, a practice usual with the enemies of the Government, does not seem to be in accord. It is not accurate, for another reason, — that note, when convertible at the will of the holder into specie, are as much counted as gold coins; like the specie which is counted and put in marked bags, denoting the quantity of their contents. The Senator tells us that it has been within a few days that he discovered that

It is illegal to receive bank notes in payment of debts. It is also illegal to issue bank notes.

public debt. Does he think that the weight of the Government under all its Administrations, and with every party in power, which has prevailed for nigh fifty years, ought to be set aside by a novel theory of his, just dreamt into existence, even if it proves the work of ingenuity? The bill under consideration, which has been enlarged by the Senator as perfect in its structure and details, contains a provision that bank notes shall be received in diminished proportions, during a term of years. He himself introduced that important principle. How, then, can he contend that it is unconstitutional to receive bank notes in payment of public debt? I appeal from himself to himself. The Senator further contends, that

general deposits cannot be made with banks, and be then commingled with the general mass of the funds on which they transact business. The argument supposes that the money collected for taxes must be preserved in identity; but that is impossible, often, to do. May not a collector give the small change which he has received from one tax-payer to another tax-payer, to enable him to effect his payment?—May he not change gold or silver, or vice versa, or both, if he be a distant collector, to obtain an undisturbed remittance to the public Treasury? What, Mr. President, is the process of making deposits with banks? The deposit is made, and a credit is entered for its amount, in the Government. That credit is supposed to be the exact equivalent of the amount deposited, ready and forthcoming to the Government whenever it is wanted for the purposes of disbursement. It is immaterial to the Government whether it receives back again the identical money put in, or other money of equal value. All that it wants is what it put in the bank, or its equivalent; and that, in ordinary times, "with such prudent banks as alone ought to be selected, it is sure of getting." Again : the Treasury, has frequently to make remittances to foreign countries, to meet the expenditure necessary there for our naval squadrons, and other purposes. They are made to the bankers, to the Baring's or the Rothschild, in the form of bills of exchange purchased in the

market by the agent of the Government here, with money drawn out of the Treasury. Here is one consequence of the money received from the tax-gatherer into the Treasury. The bills are transmitted to the bankers, however, paid, and the amount credited to the United States. Are the bankers bound to retain the proceeds of the bills in identity? Are they bound to do more than credit the Government for an equal amount, for which they stand responsible whenever it is wanted? If they should happen to use any portion of those very proceeds of bills remitted to them in their banking operations, would it be drawing money from the Treasury, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution?

The Senator from South Carolina contends that there is no constitutional power to contract with the twenty-five selected banks, as proposed in the substitute; yet the deposit act of 1833, which obtained the hearty approbation of that Senator, contained a similar provision; and the very bill under consideration, so warmly supported by him, provides, under certain contingencies, for contracts to be made with State banks, to receive deposits of the public money upon compensation. He objects to the substitute, that it converts twenty-five State Banks into a system of Federal institutions; but the employment of State institutions by the federal authority no more makes them Federal, than the employment of Federal institutions by the States converts them into State institutions. This mutual aid and this reciprocal employment of the several institutions of the general and particular Governments, is one of the results and beauties of our admirable though compleat system of government. The General Government has the use of the capital, court-houses, prisons, and penitentiaries, in the several States. Do they, therefore, cease to appertain to the States? It is to be borne in mind that although, the State banks may occasionally be used by the federal authority, their legal responsibility to the several States remains unimpaired. They continue to be accountable to them, and their antiquity can only be terminated or prolonged by the State authority. And being governed, as they are, by corporate authority, emanating from, and amenable to, State jurisdiction, and not under the control of the Executive of the United States, accredits at once a greater security for the public money, and more safety to the public liberty. It has been argued that a separation of the Government from the banks will diminish the Executive power. It must be admitted that the custody of the public money in various banks subject to the control of State authority, furnishes some check upon the possible abuses of the Executive Government. But the argument maintains that the Executive has less power when it has most complete possession of the public Treasury? The Senator from South Carolina contends that the separation in question being once effected, the relation of the Federal Government and the State banks will be antagonistical. I believe so, Mr. President. That is the very thing I wish to prevent. I want them to live in peace, harmony, and friendship. If they are antagonistic, how is it possible, that the State banks can maintain their existence against the tremendous influence of this Government? Especially, if this Government should be backed by such a vast Treasury bank as I verily believe this bill is intended to create? And what becomes of the argument urged by the Senator from South Carolina, and the abolition resolutions offered by him at an early period of the session, asserting that the General Government is bound to protect the domestic institutions of the several States?

the domestic institutions of the several States? The substitute is not, I think, what the welfare of the country requires. It may serve the purposes of a good half-way house. Its accommodations appear fair, and with the feelings of a married family, one may be tempted to stay awhile and refresh himself there. I shall vote for it as an amendment to the bill, because I believe it is but of ten miles if it should, indeed, inflict any evils or rather, because I feel myself in the position of a patient to whom the physician presents in one hand a way of arsenic, and in the other a cup of water. I reject the first, because of the arsenic.

character of this position, rise on each side and statement, break the vice chain party, throw the fragments to the wind, feel the proud satisfaction that we have at last a small sacrifice to the personal agitations which we owe our country.



Charlotte:

Friday, April 12, 1838.

"The 20th of May, 1775.—It is suggested to us by a Revolutionary, to request citizens of Cabarrus County, during their Court, to appoint a committee to meet and form a committee to be appointed by the citizens of the county during one April Court, and arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It is expected the committee will meet on Wednesday of Mecklenburg Court week. Cabarrus being a part of Mecklenburg at the time of the Declaration, must feel interested in celebrating this

anniversary.—We regret that it is not yet known that a very interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. N. B. Taylor of this town, about 18 months old, was found on the afternoon of the 5th instant, accidentally falling into a well in his yard. The child was left as usual in the care of a nurse, who allowed it to play about the house, and from wantonness it was suffered to wander to the well, one part of the cover being left open, when it fell in. As soon as the nurse commenced looking for it, and after searching in every direction found it at last in the well. It is uncertain how long it was in the water, none but the gross being at home. Every means was used to resuscitate it but without effect.—At length, in a few moments, has fond parents been deprived of a beloved offspring in the enjoyment of health and prospect of a long life. Such an occurrence comes with weight upon the bereaved and afflicted, and it speaks loud to us all, that the mode of life we are in death, and shows us to be also ready, for at such a moment as we think not time to us shall be no more.

"—We conclude this week Mr. Clay's speech. Next week we shall commence Mr. Calhoun's in reply. The following notice of Mr. Clay's speech is taken from the Charleston Courier, a Van Buren paper, unopposed from such a quarter is rather unusual. "We have read this masterly performance with unmixed admiration, though by no means with an entire conviction. It is equally characterized by close reasoning, and lofty eloquence; and if it does not show the art of the adroit politician, aiming for a noble stake, it also bears the impress of the finished orator and enlightened Statesman."

The Cherokee.—A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on Gov. Dudley for four companies of cavalry, to be in immediate readiness, in case of their services being needed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. Should, therefore, the recent offer for Volunteers not prove successful, a Draft will become necessary.—*Nat. Int.*

U. S. Prisoners.—A few days since, Mr. Sheridan and John S. Crocker, Senators, were brought to the jail of this City from New York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the Schr. Aurora, with the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June last. They will be tried without, at the next Term of the Federal Court, which commences on the 19th of May.—*id.*

THE EDGEFIELD LETTER.—A letter from Washington, published in the New York Gazette, says—

"As to Mr. Calhoun's letter to his friends Edgefield, denouncing his late allies, it is a most extraordinary document that ever emanated from any politician of distinction. It has surprised me that it so long escaped the severe animadversion and reprehension of so justly merited."

We can say, with the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, that as far as this Press is concerned, the Edgefield Letter did not escape animadversion. We published it and denounced it, as the most execrable document of the kind, we ever saw. The big press, generally, were disposed to treat Mr. C. so kindly, that most of them failed to express their sentiments. To us, however, the ingratitude and injustice displayed in the letter were so flagrant, that we lost no time in putting our views on the subject before the public. Nothing that Mr. Calhoun ever wrote lessened our aversion to his opinions, as the famous Edgefield letter.—*Nat. Register.*

And so did we express our disapprobation of this letter, and noticed particularly the expression "the victory would not ensure us." Mr. Calhoun now says that expression referred to the administration party.—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*

Middlesex Case.—The Circuit Court of this District, was yesterday moved to issue their process of attachment against Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General, for contempt in disobeying the mandamus heretofore issued in this case. Mr. E. G. Cole, who made the application for the attachment, made a short statement of the facts which had transpired since the decision of the Supreme Court. He read a correspondence with the Postmaster-General, which, with his own statement, exhibited in the strongest possible point of view the courtesy and forbearance and determination which had been exhibited by his client in endeavoring to obtain payment of their just demands. It was a matter of surprise to find that the Postmaster-General had, in the correspondence, placed himself for justification in still declining obedience to the writ, exclusively upon a ground which was distinctly overruled by the Circuit Court, and which his counsel so distinctly repudiated before the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Court has not been given; when it is, our readers shall know it.—*Nat. Int. March 30th.*

Rumors of intended changes in the Cabinet are in circulation in the city, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Postmaster-General. Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.—*Nat. Int.*

In Ohio, at the late session of the Legislature, a bill was passed abolishing imprisonment for debt. The Senate of Maryland rejected the bill passed by the House of Delegates for the same purpose. Shame on them, Whigs thought they be.

Again the painful task is ours to announce the decease of a Member of Congress in this city. The Hon. Isaac McKim, one of the Representatives of the State of Maryland, died at his lodgings yesterday, after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. McKim was a wealthy and spirited merchant of the city of Baltimore, of exemplary private character, benevolent disposition, and urban manners. He was first elected to Congress about fifteen years ago, and has been a member of the House of Representatives during the greater part of the intervening time.—*Nat. Int. 2d inst.*

Elections.—On the 2d instant a member of Congress was to have been elected in the 3d district of Maine, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clancy. The candidates are, Edward Robinson, Whig, and John D. McCrate, Van Buren.

Also, on the 2d inst. the annual election took place in Connecticut. It will be a hard fought battle, but the result (says the Nat. Intel.) cannot be doubtful. The candidates for Governor are, Wm. W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, Whig, Eliza Phelps, of Simsbury, Conservative, and Seth P. Beers, of New Haven, Loco-foco. See Postscript.

An election for Mayor, and other municipal officers, takes place in the city of New York, on the 17th instant.

In Rhode Island the annual election for State officers is fixed for April 18th. Wm. Sprague is the Whig candidate for Governor, and John B. Francis, the Van Buren candidate.

An election for two members of Congress takes place in Mississippi, April 23d and 24th, to supply vacancies in the present Congress. Messrs. Prentiss and Ward are the Whig candidates. Mr. Claiborne is one of the Van Buren candidates; Mr. Gholson was the other, but has recently withdrawn his name, on account of ill-health.

The Governor of the State of Maryland has appointed Jonathan Meredith, Esq. Commissioner to Harrisburg, under the resolutions of the Legislature in relation to the case of Nathan S. Bemis and others, claimed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as fugitives from justice.—*Nat. Int.*

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS!—Mr. Webster liable to be Impeached!—After listening to the splendid forensic display made in the Senate on Thursday, by Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, what was our surprise on coming out of the capitol, to hear a member of the House remark that he contemplated moving an impeachment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts!

"For what?" we exclaimed with involuntary and painful surprise.

"For a violation of the constitution of the United States!" was the shocking reply.

"In what particular?"

"In respect to the 6th article, which provides that 'cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.' Mr. Webster has committed a palpable infringement of that article, in his reply to-day, to Mr. Calhoun.—Madisonian.

The four brothers, Jones.—The Louisville Journal states that these men, the murderers of their uncle Col. Ward, are about engaging Henry Clay and Daniel Webster to defend their cause at a fee of \$5000 dollars each.

A Good Business.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Insurance Company, declared, on the 1st ult., a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

Arkansas and Texas.—A difficulty seems to be brewing between Arkansas and Texas about their boundary. Texas has laid claim to Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, and established land offices there. A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texan Congress, and have organized counties, and elected Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners &c. They refuse to pay taxes to or recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas.

The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county, where the greatest dissatisfaction exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot be faithfully executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county possessed of more patriotism. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure, if possible an early and definite adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes, that a portion of Miller county may, on a settlement, fall to Texas, but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will never peaceably surrender its claims until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal.

The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.—*Richmond Whig.*

Some years ago a rumor having got abroad that the Bank of Glasgow was in danger of breaking, an old shopkeeper who had a small sum on deposit hastened to the Bank to draw his money out. The Teller counted out the amount in the notes of the Bank, which the old fellow carefully deposited in his breeches pocket, and buttoned up—then, slapping his hand on it, said, "Now, dom ye' brak as soon as ye' please."

"**Vide the Sub Treasury bill,** (with its iron safe for locking up the notes of the Banks which Uncle Sam dare not trust for a penny) for a similar instance of wise caution.—*Nat. Int.*

Popular Corruption.—Mr. Senator Strange, of North Carolina, has made his appearance in the Globe in great force—no less than thirteen columns strong. Among other amusing things, he says: "This Republic is but fifty years of age, but if something is not done to arrest the corrupting influence abroad among the people, it will sink into ruin before, in the common course of nature, those who now fill these halls are gathered to their fathers."

This is pretty well for a worshipper of the People.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Latest from Florida.

The War.—The steam boat Pointe, Capt. Trahan, arrived here on Saturday last, from Indian River. Brigadier General Eastus, and his aid de camp, came passengers in the P. We understand that Gen. E. has been ordered to take the command of the frontier between St. Augustine and Suwanee. His head quarters will be at Garey's Ferry.

Lieut. Linnard, aid to Gen. Jessup, returned from Washington in the steam boat James Adams, on Saturday.

He sailed yesterday in the steam boat Ibis for Indian River, on his way to the army. It is said he is the bearer of important despatches from Government for Gen. Jessup.

It is rumored that two regiments of artillery are to go to the Cherokee nation for the summer.

Lieut. Peyton's company of United States artillery arrived in the Cincinnati, from New Smyrna. They are to garrison Forts Peyton and Hanson.

The Alabama volunteers have been ordered to Fort White, on the Santa Fe.

St. Augustine Herald, March 16.

FROM THE DARIEN TELEGRAPH, MARCH 22.

More Murders.—We have the following intelligence to communicate to our readers concerning the Florida war. It is gathered from the information of a gentleman who arrived here from Black Creek on this day, in the steamer Oconee, which left Jacksonville on the 21st inst.

The Florida Militia are ordered out, and it is thought the campaign has terminated for the summer.

On the 21st, an express arrived at Jacksonville, reporting that one white man, his wife, and four negro children had been murdered on the 16th inst. This is represented to have taken place at Ocean Pond, about 50 miles west of Jacksonville and 10 miles from the Georgia line. One white female and a negro woman escaped. The latter reports that they ran as soon as the first rifle was discharged and concealed themselves two or three hundred yards from the house. She saw her master shot by the Indians, who ran about one hundred yards before he fell dead. She states there were about 40 Indians present.

The main body of the troops are now at Jupiter, with Gen. Jessup. There are besides three companies of regulars at Key Biscayne, under Col. Bankhead. There are also troops at New Smyrna, Halover, and Tampa Bay, and three or four companies at Fort Pierce, Indian River.

There are 319 Indians within three or four miles of Jessup's camp at Jupiter, and are so situated that they cannot escape. The General will probably keep things as quiet as possible, until the express arrives from Washington, and then take them by stratagem or force.

They are now receiving rations from the United States.

The five Indians who came in to Fort

Lane some time back and were taken to Fort Mellon in charge of Maj. Dearborn, made their escape on the 8th instant, taking two or three bags of corn, some coffee and some sugar, and a musket and bayonet belonging to the Major.

We learn with deep regret the death of Stephen D. Miller, Esq. formerly Governor of this State, Senator in Congress, &c. He died on the 9th inst. at Raymond, Mississippi. South Carolina remembers him with gratitude and affection, for his virtuous character and eminent public services.—*Columbia Telescope.*

The late Gale.—We regret to find that the apprehensions of damage to vessels on the coast, which were entertained in connection with the gale of the 17th ult., have already proved but too well founded. The captain of the sloop William which arrived at Norfolk on the 23d from Washington, N. C., reports that he counted while running along the shore, FIFTEEN WRECKS on the beach, ten schooners, two sloops, and three damaged vessels, most of which appeared to have been but a short time on the beach, and were all seen within sixty miles south of Cape Henry.

Franking Privilege.—The Ohio Eagle states that one hundred and thirty packages of wheat passed through the post office of that place, a short time since, under the frank of a member of Congress. The packages were duly marked "Pub. Doc."

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr.

Lee, Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN, aged 30, to Mrs.

SARAH HALEY, aged 20.

DR. J. LEE, of Camden, will be in Charlotte, on or about the 14th day of April, and will stay so long as his services may be required.

April 7, 1838.

New Public House in Charlotte.


MECKLENBURG HOTEL.
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Oysters, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 33-1

"He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his **STABLES & GROCERS** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.

FEATHER STITCHES & FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to dress all Feathers from the oldest and poorest to the best and newest, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of pure and soft Feathers would do well to call and make engagements, as the subscribers intend to leave this place on the 30th instant, and go to Providence Settlement.

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS & G. W. WESTBROOK.

March 31, 1838.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts

of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 33/1

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made.

C. O.

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

T. T. CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 33/1

Trust Sale

or

TOWN PROPERTY.

In pursuance of a D. of

That made to me by James

P. Ashby, for services there-

in rendered, I will sell on

Tuesday, the 4th of May next, at the Court

House door in Charlotte, between the hours

of twelve and two o'clock, P. M. Two val-

uable improved Town Lots, whereon James

T. Ashby now lives. Terms made known

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. H. Neely his House and Lot in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particular is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.—*George Cross.*

March, 1838.

10/—

WOOD.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Charlotte, that they expect to haul wood to Charlotte all Summer, and will furnish at all times if possible.—They will also keep on hand **Lumber**—which they will sell low for Cash. They also inform persons that wish to build Log Houses—that they can accommodate them with timber. They will also furnish Boards, &c.

B. P. & W. BOYD.

March, 28, 1838.

10/—

N. B. Cash will be expected when called for.

Dr. Wm. F. Jennings.

RESPETFULLY inform the public that he has located himself at the late residence of H. H. Robinson, in Cabarrus county, two miles south west of Poplar Tent Church, and two miles north east of Mill Grove, and tender his services in the Practice of Medicine. He is determined that his charges shall be moderate. He may always be found at his residence except when professionally engaged.

March 23, 1838.

5/-

Great Sale of GOLD, SILVER and valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall sell on the 20th day of May, (and continue the sale from day to day until all is sold) at the St. Catherine Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, the entire estate and interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the charter of said company, besides their household estate in the Cappa Mine. The said sale will embrace their interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, together with their right and shares and leases of various other mining properties in the county of Mecklenburg, including several Engines and other Machinery, and mining supplies. The sale will also include Miles, Oxen, &c. Terms will be more explicitly stated at the time of sale; but for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year is allowed, by order of the Court, the purchaser giving security.

ALFRED M. BURTON, Trustee.

March 27, 1838.

* * * The Raleigh Register and National Intelligencer will please insert the above.

For Sale.

1000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
12 Barrels do.
1 Kit of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 31, 1838.

50/-

The Charlotte Jockey Club RACES.

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.

1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance \$50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.

2d day, two mile heats.

3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse. The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be \$200 each day.

The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the tract, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good lunge and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.

We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair. Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.

WILLIAM B. NORMENT, Sec'y.

March 30, 1838.

50/-

\$20 REWARD.

LOFT on the 6th inst. on the Stateville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calabash Pocket Book, containing between \$3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for \$150; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for \$175; one note on Dr. Henry De Bock for \$95; one note on John Ballard for \$157 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for \$50, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Stateville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 31, 1838.

50/-

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. H. Neely his House and Lot in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particular is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

March, 31, 1838.

50/-

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

which, with the stock received at February, makes a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the *Materia Medica*. We now offer them, either wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and will furnish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swallow's Powder,

Carpenter's Strategic Powder, Sedative Powder Extract of Herbs
— of Sarsaparilla, Calico and Capsaicin,
— of Tolu,
— of Musk,
— of Pinkroot,
Purp. Extract of Bark,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Compound Oint. of Capsaicin.

Pills.

Galligan's Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Peters' do.
Dr. Lee's do.
Dr. Beckwith's do.
Dr. Cook's do.

Burdett's remedy for Bowel Complaint, with a variety of other Patent Medicines.

— ALSO —

An assortment of Paint Brushes.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, March 12, 1838.

50/-

NEW COACH MAKING INSTITUTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the **Carriage Making Business** at his New Shop, a few doors North east of the Jail, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. He has secured a stock of good materials and will warrant his work to stand as well as any ever made in this place. All he wants is a fair trial to ensure the encouragement of the public.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

Attached to this establishment is a **Smith Shop**, where all work in this line will be executed. He will be glad to do the Smith work for any of his friends.

MILES HILL.

Charlotte, March 14, 1838.

50/-

Money Wanted.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by Cash—if not in full as much as they can—every little being of consequence. This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by Cash, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

on hand, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

March 2, 1838.

50/-

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

For a Negro Boy named Armstrong.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named ARMSTEAD. He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next morning ran away again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell County, N. C., where he was raised. When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina waggoner by the name of Wm. Brown, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that country. This boy is about 16 or 18 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high; he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN RIVES.

March 12, 1838.

50/-

The Carolines and Watchmen will insert the above six weeks, and forward their account to H. A. Davis, Landlord P. O. S.C.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

NOTICE.

John Rivers.

March 12, 1838.

50/-

NOTICE.

John Rivers.

March 12, 1838.